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*Green Medicine, Redefining Healthcare*

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**"ORGANOTHERAPY: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE"**  
BY DR MIKHAIL TEPPONE



Dr. Mikhail Teppone, has graduated from the Medical University in Leningrad (USSR/Russian Federation) in 1981. He has got specialization in Internal Medicine, Neurology, Acupuncture, Laser therapy, etc.

Dr. Teppone took part in the researches on low intensity electromagnetic waves of millimeter band (under the USSR Academy of Sciences, State Committee for Science and Technology, Ministry of Health: 1987-1991). In subsequent years

Dr. Teppone coordinated clinical trials on the therapeutic application of electromagnetic waves of millimeter band, electro pulse therapy and Acupuncture.

As a medical co-author Dr. Teppone together with radio-physicist Dr. Romen Avakyan coordinated development of diagnostic and therapeutic equipment designed for Holistic Medicine.

During the last 8 years Dr. Teppone is working in the field of Organotherapy. Dr. M. Teppone is an author or co-author of more than 50 publications, including 2 books. The latest article is "Medicine has always been 'Modern' and 'Scientific' from ancient times to the present day." - J. Integr Med. 2019; 17(4): 229-37.

### **Organotherapy, its Past, Present and Future.**

Dr. Mikhail Teppone; Bionion Sdn Bhd [Malaysia].

**Organotherapy** is treatment of disease by means of medicines prepared from the organs of lower animals.

During the ancient times, similar medical theories and principles were practiced around the world despite linguistic and cultural differences. Physicians and healers used therapeutic ingredients extracted from minerals, plants and animals.

In the mid-16th century, German physician Heinrich Cornelius Agrippa expressed a common view of his time that 'it is well known amongst physicians that brain helps the brain, and lungs help the lungs,' etc. This was formalization of an old empiric approach whereby therapy of the sick organ was done using medicines prepared from similar organ from the animal.

During the 1870s, Dr. Brown-Séquard (France) and his team performed experiments on endocrine glands transplantation between various animals. Subsequently, they prepared extracts from the different glands of donor animals and injected them into experimental recipient animals.



In 1889, Dr. Brown-Séquard presented his own clinical trial whereby he injected himself with testicular extract derived from young dogs. He noticed that his condition had improved tremendously, including general physical strength, brain function and even urination and defecation. Since that time, researches on organotherapy were revived.

Organotherapy was a part of the classic medicine, at least till the end of 1940s, but due to the active and effective application of hormonal remedies, the popularity of Organotherapy gradually declined. Because laboratory equipment could not detect substances if their concentration was less than the equipment sensitivity threshold, therefore many active ingredients were not detected. Hence, further research and practical application could not be done on these missing ingredients.

Nevertheless, a group of doctors mainly in Germany, France, Switzerland and Russia, continued to use extracts made from animal tissues and organs. They applied extracts of endocrine glands, and extracts of the brain, liver, kidney, lungs, and any other organs or parts of the organs that were related to the diseased organ of the patient. The leading argument suggested by these doctors was that organotherapy was not limited by the effects of hormones, and it could include substances not yet identified.

In 2018, scientists in Russia reported on the tiny peptides that could contribute to the recovery of the specific organs.

In 2019, extracts of various organs of rabbits were analyzed in the laboratory of the Monash University in Malaysia leading to the discovery of well-known peptides with the molecular weight of around 10 kDa and less, including, Profilin, Acyl-CoA-binding protein, Ubiquitin, Thymosin beta-4, etc. A preliminary case study with the APRevitalization demonstrated positive effects related to the discovered peptides.

This new discovery is the beginning of a new era in the research and clinical application of organotherapy.